

URBAN DISTRICT OF  
CHERTSEY

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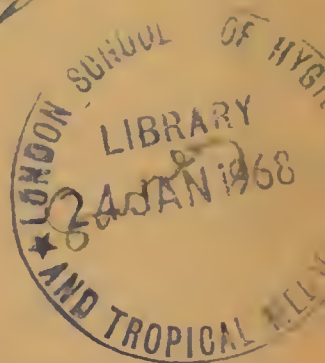
**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

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OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH  
THE ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1958









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# ANNUAL REPORT

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Council Offices, Weybridge.

May, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1958. The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health in Circular 22/58.

The population of the Urban District at mid-year 1958 is estimated by the Registrar General to be 37,690, an increase from the previous year of 1,280. The natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths was 443, so that 837 of the increase represented an influx of new population.

The birth-rate continues to increase. The adjusted birth-rate (which is a figure obtained by multiplying the crude birth-rate by a "comparability" factor designed to compensate for different age and sex distribution of the population) was 18.61 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 18.45 in 1957, and 16.4 for England and Wales in 1958.

The adjusted death-rate was 9.66 per 1,000, being less than the average of the previous five years of 10.70 and below the death-rate for England and Wales of 11.70 in 1958. Out of 58 deaths from malignant disease, 17, or 29 per cent., were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus. This gives a death-rate of 0.45 per 1,000.

There has been a gradual fall over the last few years in the mortality from tuberculosis, being 0.08 for 1958 as compared with a mean of 0.16 over the previous five years. Many factors, in addition to improving social conditions and recent advances in treatment, have contributed to this decrease. All samples of milk examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus were negative and this is the first year that no cases of tuberculosis were found in cows after slaughter. The rapid decline in the incidence of tuberculosis of bones, joints and glands in the community is the result of the safe milk campaign.

The incidence of major infectious disease has been small. This is the thirteenth consecutive year that no cases of diphtheria have occurred in children. In my first annual reports as Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer to the Ottershaw Infectious Diseases Hospital for 1936 I have records of the incidence of scarlet fever and



diphtheria and notes on treatment in hospital. I have recorded these figures again on page 34 as they show the picture before the days of preventive inoculation and the use of antibiotic drugs, or even sulphonamides.

Poliomyelitis vaccination was continued during the year on children from six months to 14 years of age who had registered, and was also given to expectant mothers. In September vaccination was extended to the 15 to 25 year age group.

Finally, I wish to thank the Council for their help and consideration of all health problems and the staff for their ready assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

## Public Health Officers of the Authority.

### Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Rural District of Bagshot.

### Senior Public Health Inspector:

G. H. BIRCH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### Additional Public Health Inspectors:

J. R. GREIG, M.A.P.H.I.

P. J. ADAMS, M.A.R.H.I., (commenced 27th January).

Mr. G. H. Birch holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspector and the Certificates of the Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and as a Smoke Inspector.

Mr. J. R. Greig and Mr. P. J. Adams both hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspectors and the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

### Pests Officer:

G. A. SHERRIFFS.

### Clerical Staff:

#### Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Rural District of Bagshot.

#### Office of the Public Health Inspector:

R. ELLERBY.

### Address of Medical Officer of Health:

Council Offices,  
Weybridge.  
Tel.: Weybridge 3811.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,983
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,690
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,181
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£453,776
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,863

### Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

1. Public Health Committee.
2. Housing (General) Committee.
3. Housing (Tenants) Committee.
4. Special (Public Relations) Committee.

### Vital Statistics.

	1957	1958
Number of Births	707	754
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	19.42	20.01
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	18.45	18.61
Number of Still Births	18	12
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	24.83	15.67
Number of Deaths	350	311
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	9.61	8.25
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	11.05	9.66
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	357	443
Number of deaths of infants under the age of one year	21	15
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	29.70	19.90
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	1	1
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.27	0.08
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.38	0.56
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.08	0.08
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.73	1.54
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.38	0.45
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	2.55	2.18



### Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:		Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	369	351	720
Illegitimate	...	16	18	34
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1953-1957	...	...	...	15.70
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1953-1957	...	...	...	10.70

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1957 and 1958.

### COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
Chertsey U.D. ...	*18.61	*18.45	*9.6	*11.05	19.90	29.70	1.32	1.38
England and Wales ...	16.4	16.1	11.7	11.5	22.3	23.0	0.43	0.47

\*Corrected for age and sex distribution by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

### Infant Mortality.

The following table shows the cause of death in children under one year of age. Approximately 90 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the first week of life (neo-natal mortality) and were due mainly to prematurity and associated conditions.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total number under 1 month
Prematurity ...	2	1	—	—	3
Prematurity with associated conditions	5	—	—	—	5
Atelectasis ...	2	—	—	—	2
Congenital malformations ...	2	—	—	—	2
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	2	—	—	—	2

Cause of death	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10—12 months	Total number under 12 months
Pyloric Stenosis ...	1	—	—	—	1



## CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, other forms ... ..	—	—	—
Syphilitic diseases ... ..	1	1	2
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ... ..	14	3	17
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	14	16	30
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	2	1	3
Diabetes ... ..	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	9	28	37
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	26	17	43
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	1	5	6
Other heart disease ... ..	15	18	33
Other circulatory disease ... ..	5	10	15
Influenza ... ..	2	1	3
Pneumonia ... ..	9	12	21
Bronchitis ... ..	13	9	22
Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	2	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	1	1
Congenital malformations ... ..	2	3	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	22	14	36
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	2	1	3
All other accidents ... ..	2	1	3
Suicide ... ..	2	1	3
Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES ...	156	155	311

### Byelaws in force in the District.

Byelaws in respect of New Streets ... ..	1926
"    "    Buildings ... ..	1953
"    "    Common Lodging Houses ... ..	1899
"    "    Nuisances ... ..	1899
"    "    Slaughterhouses ... ..	1899
"    "    Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	1936
"    "    Hackney Carriages ... ..	1951
"    "    Allotments ... ..	1907
"    "    Offensive Trades ... ..	1935
"    "    Food ... ..	1950



### **Laboratory Facilities.**

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and specimens relating to infectious diseases are sent there for examination and report. Specimens of an urgent nature, e.g., diphtheria swabs, can be examined at the laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of milk and ice cream are examined at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford. Biological examinations of milk for tubercle bacillus are also carried out in this laboratory.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-West area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey (tel. Ottershaw 543).

The St. John Ambulance Brigade also provide an ambulance from London Street, Chertsey (tel. Chertsey 3220).

### **Home Nursing and Midwifery.**

The Surrey County Council maintains six whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss E. M. Aldworth		8, Weir Road,	
Miss M. A. Balchin		Chertsey.	Chertsey 3308
Miss E. J. McCarthy		13, Victory Park Road,	
Miss C. Cantrill		Addlestone.	Weybridge 2084
Miss M. McLellan		1, Lasswade Court, Pyrcroft Road, Chertsey.	Chertsey 3586
Miss MacPherson		52, Scotland Bridge Road, New Haw.	Byfleet 3660

### **Health Visitors.**

There are four County Health Visitors in the district who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

### **Home Help Service.**

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.



## Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes: —

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Everleigh, Crouch Oak Lane.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal Dental	Wed., Thurs., Friday a.m. Every Fri., p.m. Every Mon., p.m. Every Fri. a.m. and p.m. Every Thurs. p.m.
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal Eye Dental	Every Weds., a.m. Every Thurs., p.m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Fri. p.m. 1st and 3rd Mon. a.m. Mon., Tues., Wed. a.m. and p.m.
New Haw	S.C.C. Clinic, 175, Woodham Lane.	Child Welfare School Medical Ante-Natal Dental	Every Tues., p.m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Wed. p.m. 2nd and 4th Wed. p.m. Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. a.m. and p.m.
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut, Coach Road.	School Medical & Child Welfare	Every Thurs., p.m.

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly, or as required.

## Chest Clinics.

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows: —

3rd Tuesday	5.30 p.m.
Thursdays	2.0 p.m.
Fridays	9.30 a.m.

## Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area: —

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.



KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.  
Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.  
Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

### **Hospitals.**

The district is served by the following hospitals:—

GENERAL.—St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.  
The Hospital, Weybridge.

MATERNITY.—Woking Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

CHRONIC SICK HOSPITAL.—Ottershaw.

These Hospitals came under the control of the Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee in July, 1948.

### **Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.**

There are 64 staffed chronic sick beds at Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Red Roses (Weybridge) where old persons who have become too frail or sick to fend for themselves may be looked after and rehabilitated as far as possible by physiotherapy, remedial exercises and occupational therapy.

Arrangements have also been made for daily admissions to these units for these services. Rotary admission whereby patients are admitted for two months and discharged home for four months has been introduced at Northcroft and Ottershaw. Temporary admissions, to enable persons looking after sick patients at home to have a holiday are also now arranged.

A convalescent home in the district is to be converted for chronic sick beds. The 130 extra beds so provided should meet the ever increasing demand for these services in the Woking and Chertsey Hospitals Group.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Screening Subcommittee of the Hospital Management Committee which arranges admissions to these Chronic Sick Units.

In October, 1958, the Regional Hospital Board and the Surrey County Council appointed a Geriatrician to assist with the care of the elderly sick in this area.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.**

No action was required to be taken by the Council under this Section.



### **National Assistance Act, 1948—Burial of the Dead.**

No burials under the above Act took place during the year.

### **Mortuaries.**

One mortuary is provided for the Urban District and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey. On representations by the Medical Officer of Health, consideration was given by the Council to the installation of a cold room and trolley hoist at this mortuary. These additions have now been installed and are a very desirable improvement.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the year twenty-four samples were taken by the Public Health Department and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford. All samples were of the required standard of bacteriological purity.

The West Surrey Water Company informed us of the results of nine samples taken throughout the year.

Four samples were taken by the Council's analyst and examined both bacteriologically and chemically. The results of analysis are tabulated below:

Date sample taken.	30th Jan.	15th May	23rd July	2nd Dec.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C.				
in 72 hours on agar ...	18	45	9	6
Organisms per ml. at 20°C.				
in 72 hours on gelatine ...	18	20	6	4
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C.				
in 48 hours on agar ...	18	24	17	10
	Less than	Less than	Less than	Less than
Coliform organisms ...	1 per	1 per	1 per	1 per
	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.

### Chemical Examinations in parts per 10,000.

Free Ammonia ... ..	0.024	0.030	0.024	0.024
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.256	0.072	0.060	0.066
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hours at 80°F.) ... ..	0.992	0.51	1.15	0.99

Samples of water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective Councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly. In addition, the Public Health Department takes samples of main water twice monthly so that a very frequent check is kept on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the main supply.



Approximate number of dwelling houses with main water,					
supplied direct to the houses	...	...	...	...	8,985
Estimated population supplied direct	...	...	...	...	34,227
Approximate number supplied by means of standpipes	...				16
Estimated population supplied by means of standpipes	...				63

In addition, there are approximately 56 standpipes at various caravan sites, supplying a population of approximately 2,200.

### **Pump or Well Supplies.**

One hundred and nine samples were collected from pumps and wells, with the following results:—

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Contaminated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From dwelling houses ...	1	1	2
From camping sites ...	8	99	107
	—	—	—
Totals ...	9	100	109
	—	—	—

The 99 unsatisfactory samples were collected from one caravan site. Strong representations were made to the owner, who was investigating an alternative supply at the end of the year. Occupiers were advised on the necessary precautions in these cases.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

There have been no extensions to sewers within the district during 1958, with the exception of the normal extensions to the new housing estates. Following an extension of a sewer to serve a new Council housing estate, two dwelling houses, formerly drained to cesspools, were connected to main drainage.

Towards the end of the year, the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government was received to the proposed main sewerage scheme at Lyne.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

Cases of alleged pollution were investigated with the Thames Conservancy Officers. In several instances, waste pipes at a caravan site were found to be discharging into the River Bourne. These were rectified following joint representation. Two complaints that cesspool and closet contents had been discharged into this river were dealt with.



**Closet Accommodation.**

	<i>Pail or Tub Closets.</i>	<i>"Elsan" type Closets.</i>
Addlestone Ward ... ..	19	502
Chertsey Ward ... ..	21	539
Outer Ward ... ..	53	212
New Haw Ward ... ..	6	7
	—	—
Totals ...	99	1,260
	—	—

The majority of the "Elsan" type closets are on caravan sites and houseboats.

One hundred and thirty-one closets are emptied weekly under the supervision of the Senior Public Health Inspector. This work is carried out by means of Cesspool Emptiers adapted for the purpose

**Public Cleansing.**

Street Cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details: —

<i>Salvaged materials sold during the year:</i>	tons	cwts.
Waste paper ... ..	176	18 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Ferrous Metals ... ..	3	3

**Cesspool Emptying.**

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

Three 750-gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptiers and one 750/800-gallon Bedford Cesspool Emptier are in use whole-time, each vehicle being specially equipped for dealing with the contents of pail closets.

During the year the following work was carried out: —	
Number of houses where cesspools were emptied ...	522
Number of institutions, business premises, etc., where cesspools were emptied ... ..	31
Number of loads removed from private houses ...	8,373 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Number of loads removed from institutions, etc. ...	791 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Total volume removed from: —	
Private houses ... ..	6,280,125 gallons.
Institutions, etc. ... ..	593,812 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gallons.

As has been the trend for some years, the number of cesspools continues to increase and the number of loads removed is the highest ever recorded.



## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Report by the Senior Public Health Inspector.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated)				
Regulations	...	...	...	41
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public				
Health Act	...	...	...	224
Dwelling houses visited with respect to water supply	...	...		161
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage, closet				
accommodation and bath accommodation	...	...	...	164
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on				
complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc.	...	...		495
Visits to houses with respect to infestation or dirty conditions				42
Visits to houses re dustbins	...	...	...	18
Visits re nuisance from smoke, etc.	...	...	...	59
Visits to houses for purpose of examination of bedding and				
furniture of prospective tenants for houses	...	...	...	187
Premises inspected as regards accommodation and over-				
crowding	...	...	...	33
Inspections of Meat at Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	433
Inspections of Dairies	...	...	...	107
Inspections of Food at Shops	...	...	...	53
Inspections of Knackers Yard and Slaughterhouses	...	...		56
Inspections of Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	16
Inspections of Factories	...	...	...	88
Inspections of Common Lodging House	...	...	...	16
Inspections of Ice Cream Stores, etc.	...	...	...	114
Inspections of Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	...	252
Inspections of Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	...	...		2
Inspections of Food Premises (Hygiene)	...	...	...	368
Inspections under Shop Acts	...	...	...	223
Inspections under Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	206
				3,378
Re-inspections				1,092
Total				4,470

### Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	277
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease				10
Number of verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...	18
Number of samples of Ice Cream taken for analysis	...			30
Number of samples of Milk taken for analysis	...	...		82
Number of samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...		133



## Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	67
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	89

(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1958.)

## Statutory Notices.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
39	3	5	—
45	1	2	1
75	—	4	—
93	11	7	—

### HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
9	2	9	—

### CHERTSEY U.D.C. ACT, 1956.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
41	3	3	—
Nuisance Bye-laws ...	1	1	—

(The number includes Notices served prior to 1958.)

## Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspector's representations.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Eaves-gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Damp proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Soil removed away from walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Window and door fasteners repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
External walls treated or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	26



Plastering to walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Natural lighting improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exterior of premises painted	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grates and stoves renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sub-floor ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	21
Cesspools provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C's repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	15
Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Premises connected to main drainage	...	...	...	...	...	2

### Factories Act, 1937.

Eighty-eight inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing, etc.

Work carried out as follows:—

Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary conveniences repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Sanitary conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	4
Sanitary conveniences screened	...	...	...	...	1
Reasonable temperature provided to workroom	...	...	...	...	1

### 1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	134	88	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	8	2	—
TOTAL	144	99	7	—



2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	1	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	15	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	5	5	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	14	22	—	—	—

(Defects remedied includes premises dealt with prior to 1958.)

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	9	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Furniture, etc.	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Brass and Brass Articles	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil



### **Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.**

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate forty-three lodgers. During the year, sixteen visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

### **Clean Air.**

Fifty-nine visits and inspections were made during the year, and eight cases of smoke and dust emission were dealt with.

In one case, owing to the extensive nature of the works required to comply with the Clean Air Act, 1956, a temporary exemption, under Section 2, was granted for one year.

In the other cases, changes to smokeless fuel, or other means of disposing of industrial waste, produced the desired improvements.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.**

Six cases of infestation in Council houses were dealt with during the year, the necessary disinfection being carried out by the Department.

One case of an infestation by fleas, probably of animal origin, was also dealt with.

### **School Canteens.**

The spraying of school canteens was undertaken for the County Council, twelve canteens being treated against flies in the early summer.

A heavy infestation in a canteen of gooseberry or clover mites was also dealt with.



# Pest Control.

A Pests Officer is engaged whole-time on this work and the Ministry's recommended methods of control and disinfection are employed. The following table summarises the work carried out during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY	RECORD OF COMPLAINTS				RECORD OF DISTRICT SURVEY			TREATMENT		Number of premises awaiting treatment at end of year	Total visits re survey, complaints and treatments
	Number of complaints of infesta- tion by		Number of premises found infested by		Number not infested	Number of premises inspected during survey	Number of premises found to be infested by		Number of treatments carried out by		
	Rats	Mice	Major	Minor	Rats	Mice	Major	Minor	L.A.		
Local Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	11	12	—	73
Dwelling Houses ...	108	6	—	108	6	1027	—	22	136	2	1539
Business Premises, etc.	27	4	1	26	4	448	—	48	88	—	595
Agricultural Premises ...	2	—	1	1	—	34	2	1	2	3	64
TOTALS	137	10	2	135	10	1521	3	82	238	5	2271

All cases of infestation by rats on agricultural premises were referred to the County Agricultural Executive Committee.



### **Rag Flock Act, 1951.**

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Act. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

There are five premises in the district registered under the above Act.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

Four licences were granted during the year.

### **Swimming Pools.**

There are no private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

### **Schools.**

There are thirteen County Primary schools, four secondary schools, one Grammar school, four Boys' Colleges and several private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

One Council school and one Boys' College are provided with cesspool drainage, one Boys' College is drained on the septic tank system, one Boys' College and two private schools are provided with a complete private drainage system, and the remainder all have main drainage.

### **Housing Act, 1957—Overcrowding.**

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

### **Housing.**

At the end of the year, one thousand, three hundred and eighty-three new houses had been completed by the Local Authority since 1945. There were in course of erection six Council houses and flats. One hundred and twenty-four family units were rehoused in Council houses or requisitioned houses. There still remains a waiting list of nine hundred and four applicants. The ever increasing demand for craftsmen and skilled labour by new trading estates and adjacent factories keeps this figure at a consistently high level.

Special consideration is given to the rehousing of families where there is an infectious and notified case of tuberculosis and where there are young children at risk, the aim being to give each infectious case a separate bedroom.



## Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.

During the year, twenty-seven Demolition and seven Closing Orders were made, eight families were re-housed, and sixteen houses demolished under the Council's slum clearance programme.

In one case, a part of a dwelling house, subject to a Closing Order, was re-conditioned, and the Closing Order was determined.

## Rent Act, 1957.

Fifty-one applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and the following table indicates the position regarding applications at the end of the year:—

Applications for Certificates Received	Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates served	Cases where work carried out after notice of proposal	Undertakings to carry out work received		Certificates issued	Applications for cancellation of Certificates received	Certificates cancelled
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory			
51	54	nil	46	2	15	9	4

In addition, ten applications for Certificates under paragraph 8, First Schedule, were received and five were issued during the year.

## Caravan Sites.

The use of caravans for permanent or semi-permanent dwellings continues to cause concern in the district. At the end of the year there were sixteen caravan sites, ranging from two hundred and sixty caravans to three, and making a total of approximately one thousand five hundred caravans. It is estimated that there has been an increase of three per cent. during the year on unauthorised sites.

Stricter control of caravan sites is advocated in the interests of health, particularly of young children.

Caravan sites in the Thames Valley are often dependent on well water supply. Frequent sampling is necessary to ensure that the source is reasonably safe, or whether sterilisation prior to use is advisable.

Caravans are not considered suitable accommodation for young children. The whole standard of living is inevitably lowered. The incidence of complications following measles and whooping cough appears to be higher than under normal housing conditions and removal to hospital is desirable.

The incidence of bronchitis and pneumonia is also higher. This may be due to overcrowding and damp atmospheric conditions following on condensation and irregular and poor ventilation in inclement weather. Complaint of rheumatism is more frequently encountered



and flooding on the site occurs from time to time. The absence of facilities for drying clothes may precipitate rheumatic disease and adversely affect health and welfare.

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis moving into the district in caravans are a common occurrence and the danger of spread of the disease in a confined space is enhanced. The problem of immediate rehousing arises.

From a public health angle, it is hoped that new legislation will soon be forthcoming which will prohibit caravans from sites where main drainage is not available, and will secure that no site is occupied before the installation of standard sanitary and ablution facilities.

### **Hamm Court Site.**

It was hoped that sanitary and domestic services, to the Council's standard, including showers and ablution facilities, would have been installed during the year. Connection to the main sewers was considered by the owner as the practical solution but this has been delayed as a decision has so far not been arrived at between the Council and owner on the line of the sewer and other ancillary matters.

### **Sayes Court Site.**

The owner of this site, on which there were one hundred and eighty caravans, have been served with Enforcement Notices by the Local Authority requiring removal of the caravans. This number had been reduced to one hundred and sixty by the end of the year.

### **Brackendene Site.**

This site was commenced in September, 1956, despite the rejection by the Minister of an appeal from the owner following on the refusal of the local Council to allow the site. Two hundred caravans are now installed, and enforcement action has again been taken by the Local Council.

A conviction has been obtained for non-compliance with Enforcement Notices and daily penalties have been imposed.

### **Mead Lane Site.**

This site was commenced during 1957 and there were at the end of the year approximately two hundred caravans. These caravans are being provided with domestic ablution and sanitary facilities to the Council's standard.



### **Twynersh Farm, St. Ann's Road.**

The owner of the site, on which there were one hundred and ninety-two caravans at the end of the year, has been served with Enforcement Notices. A conviction has been obtained for non-compliance with these Enforcement Notices and daily penalties can now be sought.

### **Childown Hall Site.**

Fifty-four caravans from an unauthorised site in Egham were moved to a site on land belonging to the Ministry of Works in Chertsey in October, 1958. Water was laid on and cesspool drainage has been provided by the Surrey County Council, as it is understood that this is a temporary measure for six months.

### **Municipal Caravan Site.**

The acquisition of land for a municipal caravan site, to which improperly sited caravans could be directed, was under consideration by the Council. It was decided that a site at Heathervale, New Haw, was suitable for one hundred caravans and it is hoped that work will be commenced in the near future.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the supervision of clean milk production on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found on dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health, these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

Eighteen samples of unpasteurised milk were submitted during the year for biological examination for the detection of tuberculosis, all showing a negative result.

### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Licences were issued as follows:—

#### DEALERS' LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	11
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	14
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	13

#### SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	5

### Milk Samples.

Eighty-two samples of Milk were collected as follows:—

	<i>Collected at Dairies.</i>	<i>Collected on Delivery.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pasteurised Milk ...	12	33	45
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	20	10	30
Sterilised Milk ...	1	6	7

All the samples were satisfactory.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now “specially designated,” that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure purity, adequate pasteurisation and freedom from tuberculosis in the case of raw milk.

### Milk Production.

Nine Cowkeepers were producing milk for sale, as follows:—

#### Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Mrs. G. E. M. Phillips, Grovers Farm, West Byfleet.

Mrs. E. M. Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Mr. W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.



Mr. A. E. Cawley, Home Farm, Ottershaw Park, Ottershaw.  
 Mr. V. Hatton, Almnors Farm, Lyne.  
 Mr. A. E. Packer, Elm Farm, Lyne.  
 Mr. A. Seys, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.  
 Mrs. A. Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.  
 Mr. R. Mann, Woburn Park Farm, Addlestone.

## Meat.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district, one of which is situated and slaughters animals raised and consumed at a local hospital, and is only used occasionally. The other one continued in full use throughout the year, and Sunday killing remained a regular feature throughout the year, necessitating working overtime to complete inspection.

Co-operative relations have continued to exist between the trade and the Local Authority and its Officers. A large percentage of the animals killed has been consigned to the London Markets.

Four hundred and thirty-three visits were made to the main slaughter-house during the year for the purpose of examination of carcasses and offals.

The following were the number inspected:—

Cattle, 806. Calves, 327. Sheep, 11,334. Pigs, 5,134. Goats, 3.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 10,068 lbs. This figure includes two parts of beef carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.

The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned:—

BEASTS:—	lbs.
4 Parts of Carcasses ... ..	167
18 Heads and Tongues ... ..	615
93 Livers and Parts of 113 Livers ... ..	1,753
37 Lungs ... ..	317
2 Melts ... ..	4
2 Tongues ... ..	8
1 Kidney ... ..	4
5 Hearts ... ..	18
1 Mesenteries ... ..	10

CALVES:—	
4 Carcasses ... ..	136
1 Pluck ... ..	2
1 Liver ... ..	2



							lbs.
PIGS:—							
114	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	1,490
11	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	1,349
22	Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	431
65	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	361
353	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	228
329	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	679
14	Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	121
12	Stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	40
26	Tops	...	...	...	...	...	48
10	Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	12
SHEEP:—							
5	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	314
7	Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	26
1	Head and Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	9
16	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	80
1,006	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	1,807
37	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	23
5	Tops	...	...	...	...	...	11
3	Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	3
							<hr/>
							lbs. 10,068
							<hr/>



## Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known ...	737	69	327	11,334	5,314
Number inspected	737	69	327	11,334	5,314
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	4	5	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	219	25	2	1,075	817
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticeri	29.71%	36.81%	1.83%	9.52%	15.56%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	31	—	—	—	113
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	4.2%	—	—	—	2.14%
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	11	—	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	11	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to the above, three goats were killed and inspected, and found satisfactory.

It is interesting to note that, for the first time since detailed records were kept, there was no incidence of tuberculosis in cows.



## **Disposal of Meat Unfit for Human Consumption.**

The largest percentage is now disposed of by burial at the Council's tip. A small percentage of such meat, not specifically diseased, was released for animal feeding.

## **Shops Act, 1950.**

Two hundred and twenty-three visits were made during the year. Three infringements of closing hours were discovered, and following warnings to the occupiers, the contraventions ceased.

The following repairs or improvements were carried out during the year:—

Sanitary conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	14

## **Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

### **Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.**

The Public Health Department have continued during the year to press for further improvements and repairs to premises, and replacement of defective equipment and utensils. We have found the Food Hygiene Regulations of great help in effecting this but we realise that no lasting good can materialise unless we continue to visit all types of food premises and give constructive criticism and advice. These visits offer also an opportunity of pressing home to managers and employees matters of personal hygiene in relation to food handling.

There is the matter of window display and display of food not under glass on a counter. The interpretation of the regulations is a matter of opinion as to whether the food is under risk of contamination, and this is where some food traders do not always see our point of view. In six cases, however, we were able to secure protective display cases.

The Public Health Department was also able to secure the provisions of both sinks and wash hand basins in many cases. It is sometimes difficult to get food traders to realise the necessity of these in the prevention of cross infection. In this connection swabs from various utensils in use at canteens and cafes were taken and with only a few exceptions all showed a satisfactory bacterial count.

The provision of First Aid equipment was secured in six cases. It is obligatory for food handlers with any cuts or abrasions to keep them covered with a waterproof dressing.

It is equally important for the general public to realise that if they expect a high standard of hygiene in shops and restaurants and let this be known they will get it. With a discerning public a shop, unmindful of hygiene, will soon lose trade.



Three hundred and sixty-eight visits were made in connection with hygiene in food premises, fifty preliminary notices were served, requiring works to be carried out, fifty-four notices were complied with, this latter figure including notices served prior to 1958. One food business, unable to comply with the regulations, closed during the year.

The following improvements were carried out during the year:—

Water supply provided	...	...	...	...	3
Food rooms repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Food rooms re-decorated	...	...	...	...	24
Constant hot water provided	...	...	...	...	23
Washbasins provided	...	...	...	...	12
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	14
Waste receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	6
Protective display cases provided	...	...	...	...	6
Sanitary conveniences repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	10
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	6
Clothing lockers provided	...	...	...	...	7
Refrigeration plant provided	...	...	...	...	2
First Aid equipment provided	...	...	...	...	6
Food stalls repaired or screened	...	...	...	...	2
Improved display stands provided	...	...	...	...	1

Number of Food Premises in the Area:—

Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ice-cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Confectioners (Ice-cream and Sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	43
General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	46
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	26
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Provision Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	32
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	19
Licensed Houses, Clubs and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	54

Number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act:—

Sausage and Pressed Meat Manufacturers	...	...	20
Ice-cream Stores and Manufacturers	...	...	110

Number of Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949:—

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	19
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## Unsound Food.

Fifty-three inspections of food in shops were made during the year, the following being details of the food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption: —

	lbs.
Beef ... ..	729
Pork ... ..	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fresh Fish ... ..	107
12 Gross Sweet Cigarettes ... ..	100
8 Chickens ... ..	23
Imported Liver ... ..	5
Cheese ... ..	28
1 Tin Sardines ... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$
3 Tins Ham ... ..	41
33 Tins Tomatoes ... ..	247
2 Tins Steak ... ..	2
3 Tins Peas ... ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
67 Tins Fruit ... ..	380
46 Tins Corned Beef ... ..	203

All condemned food from shops is disposed of by burying at the Council's Refuse Tip.

## Sale or Manufacture of Ice-cream.

There are one hundred and ten premises on the Register, two premises being used for the manufacture of ice-cream. The remaining premises are used for the retail sale only of ice-cream.

During the year, 114 visits were made to registered premises and, where necessary, attention was called for improvements.

Thirty samples of ice-cream were collected for analysis, with the following results: —

Grade	I.	...	...	...	28
„	II.	...	...	...	2
„	III.	...	...	...	Nil
„	IV.	...	...	...	Nil

These grades refer to the degree of bacteriological purity. Grades I and II are considered of a satisfactory standard. When samples fall into Grades III and IV a careful check is made at the plants concerned and manufacturers are advised on cleansing, sterilisation and hygienic preparation.



# Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950, is carried out by the Surrey County Council.

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1958:—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almonds, ground ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Butter ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Buttered Roll ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Marzipan ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat, cooked and prepared ...	4	8	12	1	—	1
Milk ...	64	8	72	1	—	1
Pie, fruit ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Whisky ...	6	—	6	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	83	17	100	3	—	3



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of scarlet fever continues to fall. Five cases were notified, all in school children aged 5 to 12 years. The cases occurred in separate schools and were not related in any way, occurring at different times throughout the year. One case only from a caravan camp was admitted to hospital to control any possible spread of infection in the camp.

Control measures which are initiated in schools on the occurrence of the first case are well repaid in limiting spread of the infection.

The disease ran a mild uncomplicated course in all the cases.

It is interesting to recall that in my first Annual Report for 1936 24 cases of scarlet fever were notified and the vast majority required treatment in hospital for septic complications. The average length of stay in hospital was six weeks and hospitalisation for two to three months was not uncommon. One death occurred from scarlet fever.

### Diphtheria.

No cases were notified.

This is the thirteenth consecutive year in which no cases have occurred in children up to school leaving age. This remarkable success has been achieved mainly by two injections of prophylatic at a month's interval, beginning at about eight months of age and followed by a single booster dose on entering school and a second four years later. It should be remembered that the immunity cannot be guaranteed for more than five years following the last injection, so the supplementary doses at four years interval are required during school age.

The following figures give the Immunity Index at the end of 1958, showing the percentage of children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

Immunity Index			
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Under 15 years
15.8%	81.1%	49.5%	55.5%

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Primary injections	...	...	579
Reinforcing doses	...	...	209

Fewer cases were immunised during 1958 than in previous years as it was not found possible to carry out this procedure in schools to the usual extent on account of the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign.



It is interesting to recall that in my first Annual Report for 1936 12 cases of diphtheria were notified, all being treated in hospital. This included a virulent outbreak at a residential school, controlled by inoculation with diphtheria toxoid, with some success. One death occurred from diphtheria.

### **Poliomyelitis.**

One case in a child of 3 years was notified—a mild and doubtful case who made a complete recovery.

Four cases of suspected poliomyelitis were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital but were all found to be negative for poliovirus and were subsequently diagnosed as acute aseptic meningitis, and in one case disease due to Coxsackie Virus.

### **Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.**

Approximately 77 per cent. of school and pre-school children had received two injections by the end of the year and many were receiving the third and last injection.

The offer to vaccinate persons aged 15 to 25 years was made in September. To this there has been a poor response and at the end of the year it was decided to approach factories and other groups of workers direct at their place of work.

### **Vaccination against Smallpox.**

Vaccination is usually required prior to travel to foreign countries and is an essential personal protection in countries where smallpox is endemic.

Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out:—

Primary vaccination	...	...	603
Re-vaccination	...	...	120

No complications were reported in any case of vaccination.

### **Measles.**

Following on the epidemic year of 1957, one would have expected to have been comparatively free from measles in 1958. Nevertheless, an outbreak occurred in the Spring in Addlestone and Chertsey in which 171 cases were notified, mainly in the 5 to 10 year age group. It appears, therefore, that the two year periodicity of epidemic measles may be altering in character.

Two cases were admitted to hospital, an uncomplicated case from a caravan camp, and a case complicated with broncho pneumonia.

All cases made a good recovery.



### **Whooping Cough.**

Twenty-one cases of whooping cough were notified, five occurring in the first year of life. No cases required hospital treatment and all cases made a good recovery.

Details of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Primary injections	...	...	493
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### **Pneumonia.**

Forty-eight cases were notified, 34 being primary pneumonia and 14 influenzal pneumonia. Of these 19 occurred in local residents of the Chertsey district, 8 being primary and 11 being influenzal pneumonia. Of these local cases 12 were admitted to hospital for treatment.

The remaining cases were notified from St. Peter's Hospital and had been admitted from neighbouring districts.

Deaths from pneumonia totalled 21, all being due to broncho pneumonia, which is not notifiable.

Three deaths were recorded as being due to influenza complicated with pneumonia, the ages being 52, 72 and 79 years respectively.

### **Acute Encephalitis.**

This case was notified from a general hospital following influenza.

### **Dysentery.**

Three cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, two from an institution for mental defectives and one from a local hospital in a patient admitted from London.

### **Food Poisoning.**

An outbreak of food poisoning due to salmonella typhimurium was notified from a local hospital. Three of the nursing staff were affected, and the organism was found in a fish pie and from specimens from the patients. A kitchen maid was later found to be a carrier of the organism and she was found other employment.

This outbreak was reported in full to the Ministry of Health in accordance with regulations.

Several outbreaks of suspected food poisoning were investigated at schools and in factory canteens and at a caravan site but were found to be due to epidemic nausea and vomiting and not to food.

Four further cases of food poisoning were notified from a general hospital. The source of infection was subsequently traced to a patient who had been admitted to the ward as a carrier of a salmonella infection.



Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease						Total Cases Notified
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	48
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	21
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	3
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	7



**Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).**  
According to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis	Malaria	Food Poisoning
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	...	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	61	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	...	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15-25 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
25-35 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35-45 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45-65 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	—	5	—	—	—	48	1	171	21	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	7

**Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.**

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries: —

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox	22	43	25	2	3	12	1	—	1	—	33	—
Mumps	—	4	2	4	15	25	12	—	1	12	1	—
German Measles	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1



**Tuberculosis.**  
**New Cases and Mortality.**

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-65 years ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	15	4	—	1	2	1	—	—

Cases added to register during year:—							
New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Transfer into district	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Cases removed from register during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Total on register at end of year:—							
Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Net increase for the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Steps are immediately taken to follow up deaths of persons whose tuberculous disease was not notified during life. Enquiries are made into the reason for failure of notification, disinfection is carried out in the home and the contacts are examined. Two such cases were discovered during the year, the disease being diagnosed on post mortem examination.

It is interesting to recall in my first report of 1936 there occurred 12 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Home Conditions.**

The Medical Officer of Health has detailed knowledge of the home conditions of all persons notified to him as suffering from tuberculosis from personal visits as well as from reports from the Health Visitor. He is thus in a position to advise on the housing requirements of the family concerned. The patient should be isolated at least to the



extent of having a bedroom to himself. Advice is given on the necessity of strict precautions as to proper disposal of sputum and on general matters of hygiene.

### **Tuberculosis Care Committee.**

The local area Care Committee includes the Chertsey district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and hand-craft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

### **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

### **Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.**

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination, 1956.**

This form of protection against tuberculosis is now available to school children in their 14th year, as well as to child contacts of active tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to tuberculosis, and if so found B.C.G. vaccination is carried out

About fifty per cent. of local school children aged 13 to 14 years were so treated.